REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,569.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,045 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AFRICA, 2,632 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. Hutcheson, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	27	
,, Carwar	29	
,, Narakkur	Aug 2	
,, Alleppy	2	
,, Tuticorin	4	
,, Colombo	5	
,, Galle	6	
,, Negapatam	9	
Leaves Madras		11
,, Coconada		13
,, Vizagapatam		14
,, Bimlipatam		14
,, Calingapatam		15
,, Gopalpore		15
,, False Point		16
Arrives CALCUTTA		19

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Aicheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

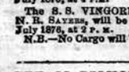
The S.S. UMBALLA, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	26	
,, Kurrachee	30	
,, Muscat	Aug 2	
,, Bunder Abbas	4	
,, Linga	6	
,, Bharein	7	
,, Bushire	8	
,, Fao	10	
,, Mahomerah	10	
Arrives BUSSORAH	11	
Leaves BUSSORAH		14
,, Mahomerah		14
,, Fao		14
,, Bushire		16
,, Linga		20
,, Bunder Abbas		23
,, Guader		25
,, Kurrachee		29
Arrives BOMBAY	Sept.	1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Intermediate Passage.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Through Passage.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board :

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For land-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bmbay, May 1876.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among her privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Stations Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers Arriving in India now Land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines every day becomes more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers, to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.	
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th	Southampton.
				August.	
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th	Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R.	3400	600	11th	Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2468	450	18th	Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R.	3763	600	25th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, (2,021 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunsetton the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 24th July 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
,, CHILDWALL HALL, ,, 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 11th October.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To leave about 15th August.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and are REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. MACEDONIA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Macedonia.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late Reverend Dr. J. Wilson to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow lately occupied by him on Malabar Hill, No. 39, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, the first section, containing the Theological and Religious portion of the valuable Library. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Catalogues to be had on the premises or at the Auctioneer's rooms. The books are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, &c., at No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort, next door to the premises lately occupied by the Bombay Club.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th July 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FIRST CARPENTER STREET NEAR KHETWADY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Pestonjee Hormusjee Bustook and Framjee Eyrujee Patell, executors of the Will of the late Dirshawjee Jamsetjee Batliwalla the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nurrotumdass Thackersey, the following landed property in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of April 1874 viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of First Carpenter's Street, near Khetwady in the sub district of Bhoiderwar, admeasuring 214 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,699 and 1,706, and bounded on the east by the public drain, on the west by the said First Carpenter's Street, on the north by the property of Lukmon Chetgunsett, and on the south by the property of Damodher Wamonjee, and which dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany square pedestal dining table, sideorder, harmonium 6 and 8 light Chandeliers, 1, 4, and 6 light hanging lustres, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, a light and handsome mail phaeton, a light and strong open carriage, a splendid pair carriage on C. springs, a light and handsome landau, 2 light circular fronted brougaams, sets of single and double harness, China garden seats and stands, &c., at No. 11 Grant Road, opposite the Theatre Royal.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Grant Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, comprising cut glasswares, handsome porcelainware, best electro plated hotwater curry dishes, ice pitcher, soup tureen, breakfast cruet, and pickle frames, round and oblong waiters, set of tea and coffee service, candlesticks plated and porcelain pedestal lamps, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture such as conversation, reclining and sofa couches, ottomans easy pricdieu low arm and without arm chairs, drawing room, dining room, office, writing, dressing, and wash hand tables, whatnots, bookcases, screens, glass door book case, wardrobes, almyra, clothes presses, chests of drawers, bedsteads, campcots, a mahogany square piano by C. H. Schroeder an oakwood harmonium by William Spratt, best electroplated 1, 4, and 6 light argand lustres, 6 and 8 light hanging chandeliers, panorama halls, vase and globe lamps, mirrors in gilt frames, iron tressury safe and chest, real China sugar jars, Brussels and velvet pile drawing room carpets, pictures and oil paintings, table ornaments, opera glasses, telescopes, flower vases, iron and wooden clocks, iron wheels, chairs, China garden seats and stands, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 new light and strong built mail phaeton, painted chocolate, picked out red lined drab cloth and drab morocco cushions, 1 new light and strong built canoe shaped double seated open carriage, painted chocolate, picked out, red and white lined drab cloth and chocolate morocco cushions, 1 new light and strong built Landau, painted chocolate, picked out, white lined drab cloth and flowered silk cloth cushion and back, 1 new splendid couch on C. springs, painted chocolate, picked out, white lined drab cloth and chocolate morocco cushions and back, 1 new light a strong built circular front double seated Brougham, painted chocolate picked out, red lined, blue cloth and blue morocco cushion and back, 1 light and strong built circular front double seated brougham, painted dark green, picked out green, lined dark green cloth and green morocco cushions and back, sets of single and double harness, saddles, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade consisting of Medicines, Drugs and Photographic at Chemicals in Shaik Memon Street without the Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 1st August, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Shaik Memon Street the whole of the stock-in-trade of Nurrotumdass Ambydass, closing his business, comprising medicines and drugs of various sorts, photographic chemicals, shop furniture, &c.

The same will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd August, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by the Public Auction at the Tank Bunder.

About 200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak squares.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainwares, &c, at the Bungalow in the compound of the Freemason's Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

On SATURDAY, the 5th August, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence in the compound of the Freemason's Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, the handsome household furniture, &c., of Sorabjee Nanabhoy, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A strong riding Pegu pony.
A few barrels Irish Belfast hams in canvas.

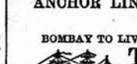
CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay 25th, July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	.....	9th August.
THINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2227	424	.....	9th Aug.	23th Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2730	678	.....	7th Oct.	18th N. v.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	21st Oct.	6th Oct.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 470

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain Shaw, will SAIL POSITIVELY on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for LIVERPOOL.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 4th and 5th proximo, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મદરાશ યુનાઇટેડ સપીનીગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કમપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August 1876, at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed before the Meeting, and if approved, will be passed, viz. :—

1st. That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 4,37,500 to Rs. 5,00,000 by the issue of 63 New Whole Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

2nd. That the Directors be and are hereby authorized to dispose of the said 63 Shares in such manner, as may be best suited for the interest of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

ક. મુલજી જેઠાની કું.

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co.,
ARMY, SHIPPING AND GENERAL AGENTS,

Offer particular advantages, as all benefit of discount allowed by the trade is given to the Purchaser, a small Commission alone being charged. Banking in all its branches. Wines supplied to Messes and Clubs. Insurances effected. Boxes, &c., Shipped to all parts.

F. N. CHALMERS & Co., 122, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE.

In quarts Rs. 42 per dozen in Bond, add half loss by Exchange at 1s. 7d., Rs. 5-0 ; Imperial and Municipal duties Rs. 5-8 ; equal to Rs. 52-8 per dozen.

In pints Rs. 22 per dozen in Bond, add half loss by Exchange at 1s. 7d., Rs. 2-10 ; Imperial and Municipal duties Rs. 2-12 ; equal to Rs. 27-6 per dozen or Rs. 54-12 for two dozen pints. Subject to 10 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Dean Lane.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.
Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6-4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE Meetings of the BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will henceforth be held in their own rooms above the Tract Society's Depot, Dhobie Talao. E. H. AITKEN, Hony. Secretary. 25th July.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st August to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... ,, 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

STATIONERY

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITIES,

BY DOBBS, KIDD & Co., DE LA RUE & Co., WHATMAN, &c.

BARONIAL NOTE PAPER.

A paper of very pleasant surface, by Dobbs, Kidd & Co.

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AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

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BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended ; an excellent Dinner Sherry ; dry	18 0	...	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pale capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own and delicate	31 0	...	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	...
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OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	...
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OUR OWN (signed Jacket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	46 0	24 0	...
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0	...
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry	40 0	21 8	...
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	...
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...	...
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ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8	...
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CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0	...
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CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0	...

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SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 8	16 12	...
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12	...
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4	...
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 8	21 4	...
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12	...

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ZELTINGER	24 0	...	...
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ERBACH	23 0	...	..
RHENISH	18 0	10 0	..
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0	..
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0	..
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0	..
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	...	..
JOHANNISBERGER	33 0	20 0	..
GEISENHEIM	24 0	...	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0	..
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	...	..
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	...	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0	..
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	...	..

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 8	16 8	..
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12	..
,, RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12	..
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12	..

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	...	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	...	..
OUR OWN, * Star	24 0	...	..
Do do ** Stars	0 0	...	..
Do do *** Stars	0 0	...	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	28 0	...	..

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 25TH JULY 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market exhibited a decided improvement in tone, the day's sales reaching 16,000 bales, of which the comparatively full proportion of 3,000 bales were Surats. The only change in spot prices so far is an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, but there is every appearance now of the market having seen the bottom, and should Continental politics continue peaceful and the improvement in the value of the rupee go on, the probabilities are in favour of the average tendency being upwards for some time to come.

Saturday's telegrams from New York give no change in the value of Cotton there, Mid. Uplands on the spot being still at 11¾ cents. September shipment 11 9/16 cents. per lb.

The London General Produce Markets exhibit no movement of any kind.

Consols continue at 96¼; French Rentes at 106½.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London yesterday at 49½d., but private telegrams, we hear, call the price 50d. per oz., (equivalent to about 1s. 3/16d. per rupee) with no amount available at that. Owing to this and stronger advices from Calcutta STERLING EXCHANGE here has been very firm with a further advance of about 1¼ per cent. Even at this advance the Banks continue very willing sellers but indifferent buyers, and there is every appearance of the rise continuing. As we have had occasion to point out of late, one advance leads to another, irrespective of outside influences, but the altered aspect of the Silver Market gives a permanent appearance to the movement beyond a mere fluctuation arising from the competition of Silver and Exchange. It is perfectly evident either that sellers of Silver are holding back supplies, or that supplies are really light. If the former, the advance cannot go on for long, as stopping sales now would only mean increased offerings later on, but against this probability there is the fact that sellers have never shown any disposition to board stocks even at the lowest point touched, and would, therefore, be the less likely to do so at a recovery of 3½d. per oz. If, then, reduced supplies is at the bottom of the movement, there is room for a material recovery still, rendered all the more likely that we are now at the time when the demand for remittance to this side is at its lowest and the natural tendency therefore towards recovery, while the fact, too, that most of the Exchange Banks have a large portion of their funds in London which must come out here before next export season, is further in favour of higher Exchange. The aspect of the position has undoubtedly undergone a material change, and as is generally the case under the circumstance the surroundings of the Market have moved in sympathy. In nothing is the change more apparent than the position of Gold here. Three weeks ago speculators were eagerly buying up Gold at Rs. 23·6 per tola, but to-day there are sellers but no buyers at Rs. 19¼.

To day's quotations for bills on London are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	...1s. 7 5-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight		...1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits 3	,,	...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Documents 3	,,	...1s. 7 2d.	,,

On Calcutta demand bills are still quoted at ¼ premium. In 60 days' sight a large business has been done during the past two days at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very strong, and as there are few sellers of any importance, values are advancing daily. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 102¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102 5/16; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 105½, buyers but no sellers.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay at the usual weekly Board meeting this afternoon reduced their rates of interest and discount 1 per cent. all round, making their minimums 5 per cent. on Bank and 8 per cent. on Mercantile Bills.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been steady but without material movement in values. Bank of Bombays are in request at an advance of one per cent. Presidency and Land Shares are unchanged. For Spinning and Weaving Companies the enquiry is much less active than it was and we quote a general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON is nominally unaltered. With the small stocks now here and improving accounts from Liverpool, dealers are not pressing sellers, and still maintain previous prices, but the state of Exchange keeps buyers out of the market and with the exception of purchases for local Mills there are no transactions to report.

FREIGHTS are very dull. By steamers for Liverpool the current quotation is now £2-5 for ready shipment with no cargo offering at that. By sail we quote £2 5 per ton nominal.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but steady. The demand continues of the smallest while holders, owing to stronger advices from Manchester, decline to reduce their prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	8 p.ct	Agra Bank	105
12,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,405
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	717½xd.
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
80,000	250	all	9 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
42,000	281½	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
42,000	250	12½	12 do.	National Bank of India.	111
6,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	3,550	150 p.a.	Akbar Steam Press Co...	1,250xd
200	9,000	1,100	85 p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	775
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
200	1,000	1,000	...	Albert Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.a	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
125	1,000	all	60	Bellary	805
100	500	all	65 p.a	Berar Company (New)...	510
1,000	350	all	42 p.a	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	64 p.a	Broach Cotton Co.....	95
400	1,500	all	75 p.a	Carwar Co.....	900
200	250	all	...	Cocoanada Press Co.....	15
500	1,880	all	70 p.a	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co	150
600	1,000	all	180 p.a	Dharwar India Press Co....	950
150	3,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	1,600
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.a	French Press Co.....	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a	Imperial Press Co.....	410
8,126	400	350	45 p.a	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	340
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,325
120	...	1,500	250 p.a	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.a	Sassoon's Press Co.....	540
600	500	250	45 p.a	Scinde Press Co.....	470
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
45	1,000	,,	125p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

Per share, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,200
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	450
6,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218·3/0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280xd
...	£20	103·14/6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
...	£20	65· 7·3	do.	Ditto	73
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	199·9/16	do.	Do. New Shares.....	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150 p.a	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,370
5	250	all	150	Allison Spinning	2,725
3	200	all	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
9	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,270
4	150	150	10	Broach Mills	155
9	1,000	150	...	Colaba Spinning.....	1,015
2	500	...	...	Central India S. &W. Co.	525
1,500	1,000	all	10 p.a	Dharumsey Spinning ..	1,740
1,250	1,250	all	60 p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,225
1,400	1,000	all	6 p.a	Great Eastern	1,285
2,500	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	280
720	1,000	all	60 p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,200
720	1,000	...	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co..	850
750	1,000	all	40 p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,150
...	...	300	40 p.a	Khatau K. Muconjee S.& W.Co.	1,150
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S.& W.Co.	1,025
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
...	500	500	75	Madras U. Spinning	1,200xd.
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,330
1,050	1,000	all	60 p.a	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,330
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	330
800	1,000	800	...	New Cooria S. & W. Co.	1,050
300	1,000	1,000	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	975
12,500	400	all	...	Nunjy S. W. Co.....	415
48	625	all	60 p.a	Oriental.....	835
650	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	1,020
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.a	Soondersdas Spinning ..	1,125
5	1,000	250	125 p.a	Do. do 1/4 share.	300
60	1,000	...	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co..	975

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,910
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company..	60
500	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	700
500	500	300	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	250
2,150	200	100	8 p.c	Malabar Company, Ld..	70
1,000	500	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'g Co..	20
21,250	500	all	30 p.c	Prescanor & Co.....	410
...	250	all	40 p.c	Virgoa Patent Slip	90

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE STAVANGER, 799 tons, Captain K. Jorgensen, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
25	Lanarkshire	Wilkie	Liverpool.

The barque Stavanger, Jorgensen, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
21	St. Lawrence	Coconada.
22	Lawnsdowne	London.

DEPARTURE.

June. 22 Asia (s) ..... Pangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clive s—2 casks glassware, Isaac Noormahomed.
Trentham Hall s—50 bales bar soap, Allana Abdool Rahman; 2 packages earthenware, Gangjee Poonja; 5 cases claret, Cowasjee Jamsetjee; 257 bundles sheet iron, 110 boiler plates, Abdoolally Sumroodin.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—429 bundles bar iron, Tyebally Essoobally.
Malwa s—4 barrel hams, 1 barrels bacon, and 2 cases cheese, Memins and Kerner; 44 cases playing cards, John S Kilmore and Co; 62 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer, and Co; 10 cases safes, Hajee Esmail Hajee Normahamed.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—215 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co; 10 cases brandy C Bouneville and Co.
Batavia s—100 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co; 25 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co; 285 packages brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 50 cases brandy, and 10 casel claret, Benu, Ashley and Co; 260 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle,—85 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadowjee; 144 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy.
Trentham Hall s—50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 29 bales wool, Monhunjee Purmanund; 29 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 12 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—10 cases bees wax, Jumnadass Lallbhoy; 9 bundles E teeth, Mamodjee Tarbhoy; 77 pieces E teeth, Bhaichund Joomkha; 339 pieces E teeth, Hassonbhoy Thaver and Co; 6 cases piecemaws, Peel, Cassels and Co; 3 cases fishmaws, Jairakhoy Peerbhoy; 15 bales hides, Hajee Momed Hajee Esmail; 22 bales hides, Ebram Hajee Haroon; 9 bales hides, hides, Hajee Woosmall Bowanjee; 34 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 15 bales skins, Hajee Hassan Gokerda; 190 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 10 cases cardamoms, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 175 chests tea, Forbes and Co; 3 bales skins, Mahamed Jamal; 5 bales skins, Velljee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·600
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·0
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·0
Minimum do. do	76·6
General Direction of wind .....WSW, W, WSW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	642
Fall of Rain	0·06 inches.
Total fall during month	11·73 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	24·71 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 25th.....	0·10 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

ARRIVALS.—JULY 24.

Holloway, Captain, Madras 35th Regt N I, on leave, from Kamptee.

JULY 25.

Bailey, Major, Bengal 3rd The Buffs, to appear before a Medl Board, from Cawnpore.
Bayly, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Poona.
Okeamy, Staff Major, Bombay Medl Dept, on leave, from Ahmednghur.

DEPARTURE.—July 24.

Holloway, Captain, Madras 35th Regt N I, from leave, to Kamptee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 22.)

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr Abid Malcolm, 3rd class signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for one month, under section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of 21st May 1876.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Mr R R Beynon, Supt, Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Distt has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 15th Aug 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Surg-Maj A D Campbell, M D, in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps and Bhopawur Agency, is granted sixty days' Sivilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

With reference to Notification No 545, dated 26th May 1876, Lt-Col J W Willoughby,-Osborne, C B, Political Agent, 1st class Offg Resident, 3rd class, Political Agent in Bhopal, returned from the privilege leave granted in Foreign Dept Notification No 655 G, dated 2nd March 1876, and resumed charge of his office from Capt R G E Dalrymple, on the forenoon of the 3rd July 1876.

Lt Col J W Willoughby-Osborne, C B, Offg Resident, 3rd class, Political Agent, 1st class, Political Agent, Bhopal, is granted subsidiary leave on medical certificate for sixteen days, to proceed to Bombay with a view to obtaining furlough on medical certificate to Europe.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr E S P Atkinson, Surveyor, 4th grade, Topographical Survey, is granted furlough to Europe for 12 months, under Supplementary F, Sec 7 of the Civil Leave Code, together with one month's subsidiary leave to enable him to embark, from the 26th July.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr J S Pocock, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from this date.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

4th Circle—Capt F F Cotton, R E, Ex Engr, Ferozepore Div Military Works, is allowed two months' privilege leave from 1st Aug 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lt M Langhorne, R E, Asst Engr, attached to the Kasauli Div, Military Works, is temporarily transferred to the Ferozepore Div, Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J A D Lloyd, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani, on the 13th June 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 2 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday	July 28	Friday	August 18
,,	Aug. 4	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 11	,,	Sept. 1

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.
Each Newspaper, per four ounces 2 annas.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. Annas Fcs.	
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Turkey through British Post Offices, Alexandria	5	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland...	5	0

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LANG—July 24th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Basil Lang, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

MURRAY—July 23rd, at Indore, Sophia Esther, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Murray, aged 6 months and 12 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

CURRIE—July 17th, at Umballa, the wife of Surgeon-Maj S Vernon Currie, Xth Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
HALL—July 17th, at Belmont, Simla, the wife of F. T. Hall, Esq., Assistant Engineer, of a daughter.
HANSON—July 20th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. C. L. Hanson, Inspector of Post Offices, Allahabad Division, of a son.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1876.

REUTER telegraphs from Berlin that the German Government did not authorise the statement published by the Deutsche Bank respecting the available stock of silver and the probable eventual surplus. This will scarcely take our mercantile readers by surprise, as the statement, we understand, was regarded with considerable doubt from the first. It is worthy of notice that while denying the authenticity of the statement the German Government do not contradict it, from which we may infer that the amount is not less than the figures given by the Bank. In the present state of affairs, however, the actual sum at the disposal of the German Government is probably of little moment. From our commercial column it will be seen that there is an actual scarcity of silver in the London Market, and while this is the case the price must continue to advance.

YESTERDAY the Health Officer, Surgeon Weir, submitted to the Municipal Commissioner his first quarterly report for 1876. Exclusive of still-born children, 6,373 deaths were registered. The 6,373 deaths registered included 3,303 males, and 3,070 females. 1,516 deaths from fever were registered; of these 19 were referred to enteric fever, 12 to simple continued, 50 to ague, and 1,435 to remittent fever. The deaths from fevers in this quarter were below the mean of the previous five years by 123, 108 more deaths were referred to this class of disease in the corresponding quarter of 1875. Cholera, which had ceased to be virulent towards the end of the year, caused an unusually small mortality this season; only 3 deaths were referred to it, whereas, on an average, 44 lives have been lost in the first quarter of the past five years. 414 deaths, being 16 less than the mean of five years, and 79 less than the corresponding quarter of last year, were registered from diseases of the respiratory system: under this head are included 180 deaths from bronchitis, and 202 from pneumonia. 698 deaths were referred to phthisis. 708 were registered from affections of the digestive system; this was above the mean of the past five years by 141: in it are included 202 deaths from diarrhœa, and 317 from dysentery. The fatality from these affections was very slightly above the average. 8 deaths were caused by leprosy. To old age and debility 206 deaths were attributed; 66 people lost their lives through accidents against 68 in the preceding quarter; only 8 deaths were due to poisoning, 5 of which were accidental and 3 suicidal. 16 lives were lost through drowning,—in 7 cases by accident. The quarter was distinguished by a great and virulent outbreak of small-pox. Although in 1875 an exceptionally small number of deaths was registered from small-pox (the fewest since 1862), towards the close of the year signs of an awakened epidemic were perceptible. But it was not till the beginning of February that alarm began to be felt. The Vaccination Department became aroused, and vaccination was pushed on with unusual vigour. Morning and evening a vaccinator, with a heifer, was sent round to different streets, so that vaccination was brought to the very doors of the people. The Municipal Commissioner's prompt sanction to the extra establishment that was needed stimulated the zeal and gave a great impetus to the Vaccination Department. Vaccinators attended at the Health Department bullock stables, and under the guidance of inspectors of the Health Department went round the city and visited houses in which small-pox had fallen on the inmates, to induce those who had been spared from the pestilence to be vaccinated. This house to house visitation had the most happy effects; by it many were vaccinated who would never have submitted to the operation under any other circumstances, and the public were reassured and their hopes excited and sustained. 25,200 people were vaccinated, a number so much in excess of the operations performed in former years that it excites astonishment. In 1870 only 29·82 people were vaccinated. The accommodation provided by the hospitals of Bombay for patients suffering from small-pox is said by Dr. Weir to be scandalously limited and insufficient. Barely sufficient to meet the wants of ordinary years, it is totally inadequate to the requirements of epidemic seasons. The medical officers of the different hospitals were sorely tried and perplexed by the great numbers of patients for whom they had to provide accommodation. The majority of those who sought admission into the hospitals were homeless strangers, and to refuse them admission was but to turn them into the streets. It was, therefore, evident that either additional hospital accommodation must be provided, or a number of people affected with small-pox must be left lying about the city, without shelter or food. Dr. Cooke was strongly opposed to the congregation of small-pox patients near any of the great hospitals, and maintained that it was the duty of the Municipality to provide special hospitals. On the 22nd February Dr. Weir had an interview with Dr. Hunter, with a view to ascertaining what extra accommodation the hospital could provide. There were then 80 cases under treatment at the J. J. Hospital, and Dr. Hunter was averse to admitting any more. After some discussion it was agreed that special small-pox hospitals were urgently wanted, and that they must be provided. With the Municipal Commissioner's permission, the Health Officer now began erecting 3 mat hospitals on Mody Bay, Camateepoora, and the Flats. In their construction, cheapness, ventilation, and commodiousness were considered. Dr. Blaney, with his accustomed public spirit, undertook to look after the patients in the hospitals on the Flats, Mr. J. DeSouza being resident apothecary. Mr. Hudson had charge of the Camateepoora hospital, and Mr. J. M. DeSouza was entrusted with the management of the one on Mody Bay. They were opened on the 1st March. Their organization and management will form the subject of Dr. Weir's second quarterly report. While the hospitals were being erected, the Municipal Commissioner had applied to and obtained from Government special powers under section 245 of the Municipal Act. In all 2,064 deaths were registered from small-pox; 200 occurred in January, 646 in February, and 1,218 in March. The mortality gradually increased till it reached its highest point in the week ending the 14th of March. In these seven days 320 deaths occurred. From this time, contrary to all experience, it began to decline. Its decline at this unusually early period of the year is very remarkable, and can only be ascribed to the vigorous and prompt measures that were taken to check the disease. The sanitary precautions taken were such as have always been enforced in Bombay since the formation of the Health Department. The watching of trains arriving in Bombay, and disinfection, were the most important of them. In the case of the poor, their dwellings were limewashed for nothing, but with the rich, notices were served on them. The births of 2,918 living and 263 still-born children were reported: of the children born living 1,530 were males, and 1,388 females. These are the most interesting portions of Dr. Weir's report, and we think that his remarks upon the scarcity of hospital accommodation for homeless small-pox patients should be taken well to heart by those who are entrusted with the care of Bombay. At any moment we might be scourged with another small-pox epidemic, and the danger to the inhabitants would be so serious if cases occurred in such numbers that they could not be accommodated in hospitals that it is not too much to imagine the possibility of small-pox victims and healthy people being compelled to be next door neighbours.

IT must be apparent to the most superficial observer of English life and manners in India that a great change is coming over the spirit of the conditions of existence. The old antagonism to country and climate is settling into a sullen acceptance of the inevitable, and while fewer complaints are made of the common disagreeables of Indian exile, there is less cheerfulness than there was in other days. The difficulty of making ends meet at home reconciles people in a measure to exile, but at the same time the struggle for life is very hard in this India of our times, and depreciated incomes are evidently exercising a certain influence on the work and the spirits of those who have to deplore them. Once upon a time work in India was a trifle, though incomes were very much more valuable than they are now. We can recollect the time when magistrates dozed under the judicial punka while their native *factotums* were arranging in unknown tongues suits with oil of silver; when officers of native regiments had chairs and coffee brought on the parade ground; when men were not ashamed to wear *pyjamas*, and to receive visitors in that *dishabille*; when there was little to do, in short, and plenty to get. But all this has been gradually changing, and now hard labour is the rule of Indian life, though whether the labour is really worth much is another question. Certainly it causes people to become cross and ill-natured who were not so before, and it makes Anglo-Indian society not quite so lively as it used to be. People are flavoured with a strong essence of responsibility, partly of public work and partly of domestic anxiety, and when they are not wearing quills down to stumps in the Empress' service, they are going about with a sad expression of countenance suggestive of children at home and their expenses. To work is to forget, some one has pithily said, but the Anglo-Indian never forgets. Black care follows him from kutcherry to kitchen, and even his dinner savours of thoughts on pension and retirement. There is much hopelessness and mental fatigue everywhere prevalent, and in the effort to be very English in the East society seems to overstrain itself. Possibly it will all eventually come to this, that the civilian portion of Anglo-Indian society will fall from its high estate to the level of Government clerks and their wives in Liverpool or London; the military to that pitch of degradation expressed by five and six-pence a day with coals and candles.

We know what Civil Service society is at home and how poor and pretentious it is when it is not within the circle of heads of departments. Pounds ninty a year, or pounds two hundred a year rising by increments of five pounds a year to three hundred and fifty pounds, are not incomes to make people pleasant or amusing. They smell of the charwoman and of petty economies, and are wondrously distinct from the Indian incomes of history. However, extremes meet, and the Circumlocution Office in London and the Circumlocution Office in India will soon, if the signs of the times do not mislead us, employ the same class of person and on much the same salary, the difference between Indian and English prices and necessaries of life being duly considered. Every one expects this change to come sooner or later, and old Indians are desirous of quitting the country before they, too, are brought into the vortex of genteel poverty; but it is a question with many where to go to on their pensions, for the struggle of life is not local but universal. It is amusing to hear the speculations some of the elder generation indulge in on this subject of bettering themselves, as servants express it. One man has an inclination to Canada, which another dissuades him from on the grounds of lumbering being a pursuit not quite adapted to a native infantry colonel of forty years' Indian service. Another wants to try market gardening in Tasmania, but is dubious about the market for his produce. A third thinks of practising at the Melbourne bar, forgetful that the Indian Penal Code and Mofussil Procedure would not be of much service to him in the Colonies.

But it is worth inquiry why Anglo-Indians should believe that there is no possibility of their Indian prospects being better—why it should be the invariable opinion that they must be worse? The ostensible reason, of course, is that every important change which has been made by Government bearing upon the pecuniary privileges of their servants has been to the disadvantage of the latter, and will probably continue so. It is an axiom appertaining to Governments that they grow more stingy as they grow older. This is one reason. Another is, that all Englishmen in the service of the State regard with apprehension the period when natives are to be brought into public competition with themselves for the public service. This apprehension will be increased by Lord Salisbury's speech the other day at Cooper's College, where very significant pro-native sentiments were expressed by His Lordship. A native, thanks to his habits of life and his adaptability to the climate, can be rich upon an income which would starve any European, and there is too much reason to believe that when the hair-brained policy of giving India to the Indians has advanced a few steps further on its course, the incomes of civilians and military men will fall with the advent of native collectors and native colonels. It can scarcely be otherwise, for there would be no occasion to pay a native Government servant such an income as is paid to an Englishman in lieu of his health and his exile. Apprehensions of this nature must have their influence on a society which is already a great loser over exchange and public parsimony. Consequently, we say, that there is a moroseness apparent in English society in India now that is very different to the mere grumbling inherent to Englishmen wherever they may be—a moroseness which perhaps betokens the transition between the generation of Anglo-Indians which is passing away for ever, and the one which is coming to take its place if it comes at all. A country such as this, comparing it to a baby empire, must endure, we suppose, some convulsions before it gets out of the hands of the nurses and the doctors. The Mutiny was its birth, and its christening the other day by Mr. Disraeli will, it is hoped, not be provocative of croup or other infantile complaint. It will progress, perhaps, until it can walk alone, and on its own Aryan legs, but in the meantime we cannot but expect to hear of tumbles and of howls and of misadventures belonging to infancy all the world over. Such are the apprehensions which produce inquietude in English society here, with an idea that an Englishman stands a very good chance of wasting his life by coming to India. It is true that the country still offers a few splendid prizes to the successful, but the rule, not the exception, is the thing to look at, and the rule is—a bare livelihood.

Some iconoclasts declare that there would be nothing better for India than a great war which would sweep the cobwebs from off the country and permit us to see things distinctly. There is something in the notion, though the price paid would be dearer than is desirable. However, war would cut the baby's teeth and possibly turn it out a prodigy of growth for its Ministerial sponsors. But to drop metaphor and to discuss plain fact, it would be no disadvantage to the Empire and its administration if the transition we speak of was either hastened or checked, for uncertainty is not good in business, and business must suffer when inquietude prevails. In the old times an Englishman in India was able to count upon his future perhaps as well as any other man; nowadays he can count on nothing—not even his income for six months.

LACEY'S CASE AND LACEY'S ATTORNIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After the remarks which have been made with reference to this case we are sure you will allow us the opportunity of stating that we did not undertake it without careful enquiry, and that we afterwards resolved to withdraw from it as soon as our sense of professional duty would permit.

When we applied for the summons on the 10th inst. (which we did to the Magistrate in his private room), we had no knowledge of the character of the principal parties, but we had—

1.—The information of Lacey.
2.—The deposition of his wife.
3.—The deposition of their coachman.
4.—Eleven letters written by the defendant to Mrs. Lacey.
5.—The statement of Forward.
6.—Notes of other corroborative evidence.

It may appear strange that we had the evidence of the wife in a case like this, but we had declined to move without proof of adultery and we were told that she would furnish it, with a desire to atone for her own misconduct and her deposition was accordingly prepared.

Subject to the production of the marriage certificate (which we afterwards obtained) we had a good *prima facie* case, but even at that time we thought it just possible that Lacey's object might be to obtain money and we asked him what he would do with the money if he obtained damages against the defendant. He replied that as he would not live with his wife again, such money might be settled upon her in any way we thought fit.

Now, we would ask what lawyer could refuse to undertake a case upon such information as this? We think not one.

With the evidence above referred to we felt fully justified in applying to the Senior Magistrate for a summons and we tendered him the information and depositions and produced the letters. Mrs. Lacey and the coachman were prepared to swear to their depositions and attended at the Police Court for that purpose, but the Magistrate, having no more knowledge of the parties than we had ourselves, thought it proper to grant the summons upon the information and letters alone. Had it been otherwise, and the depositions taken, nearly every word that was said in opening the case would have been based upon sworn testimony.

The fact that the Magistrate granted the summons upon less evidence than we thought necessary for our own satisfaction, is perhaps the best proof of the caution with which we had proceeded.

We think the above facts establish that we did not act with undue haste or without careful consideration.

After the summons was issued, and before the hearing, the proceedings that had been taken (fortunately as it has turned out) got abroad; and we then heard from Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland and the newspapers of Lacey's previous bad character. We had at the time of receiving Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland's letter no opportunity of communicating with Lacey without delay, and, as we could not possibly admit what was charged against him, we wrote to say that they should act as they thought best for their client's interest. To have asked for delay might possibly have prevented them from obtaining evidence in support of those charges. We have always offered to give them inspection of every document and all the information in our power to which we thought them entitled relating to the charge against their client.

When we discovered that the previous character of the Laceys had been bad, we had to consider whether that circumstance justified us in abandoning the case; and in arriving at a decision on this point, we were mainly influenced by the statement that the Laceys made that since their marriage they had done nothing wrong. Relying upon the statement being borne out by the ev

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.

BANGALORE, 25TH JULY.

Captain Bieber, of the 13th Hussars, travelling by train last night, fell out of the carriage fifty miles from here. He lay insensible till early morning when a watchman picked him up and carried him to the nearest station. His leg was broken.

THE SYRO-ROMAN CATHOLIC DISPUTE.

COCHIN, 25TH JULY.

Bishop Meurin returns to Bombay immediately. The Syro-Roman Catholic dispute is settled. The Bishop promises the appointment of a Syrian Bishop.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMY.

SHORT SERVICE IN INDIA.

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

In the *Army Gazette* it has been proposed to reduce the term of service for European Regiments in India by one half, the object being to make the Indian service dovetail with the short service system at home. The proposal to localize European troops serving in India has been strongly condemned.

THE STOCK OF SILVER IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 24TH JULY.

The *Government Gazette* reports that the statements of the Deutsche Bank on the 18th instant, regarding the available stock of silver held by Germany and the probable eventual surplus, were not authorized by Government.

THE KHEDIVE AND THE DAIRA BONDHOLDERS.

ALEXANDRIA, 24TH JULY.

The Khedive has referred to the Great Powers for decision, the question of the judgments against the Daira bondholders.

LONDON, 24TH JULY; 4PT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 3/16d.
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	106½
Bar Silver	49½
Arrival—Australia.	
Departures—Trinacria and Glamorgan.	

WEATHER REPORTS.—25TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather squally wet, wind S.W., thermometer 77, barometer 29·82. Fall of rain 5 inches 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 10·48 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N.W.' S.W., thermometer MAX. 76, min. 75. Fall of rain 3 inches 65 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.W., thermometer 87, barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S.S.. S.W. stormy, thermometer 78. Fall of rain 51 cents.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THERE is a report that Tso, the Chinese General, has committed suicide, owing to the rout of his army by the forces of Yacoob Beg.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras held on Friday evening, the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent. all round.

THE Simla correspondent of the *Pioneer* holds out the hope that Government will look favourably on the proposal to grant civil servants the privilege of remitting all money they really require to send to their families at home at a favourable rate of exchange.

MESSRS. GROSVENOR, Davenport and Baber arrived at Hongkong by the French mail on the 28th June *en route* for Shanghai, where they will be met by Sir Thomas Wade, who has left Peking for that port. No information could be elicited from them as to the Mission.

AT the Bangalore bandstand the other day a large cobra, five and a half feet in length and proportionate thickness, was found by the boy who was distributing the programmes. The music, perhaps, charmed the reptile; he was chased into a cistern, but some soldiers dug him out and killed him. Several children were playing about the bandstand at the time.

A LARGE amount of silver has lately arrived in Shanghai. The Mongolia brought there at the end of June about three lakhs of dollars from Singapore and seven hundred and nine boxes of bar silver, amounting in all about a million dollars. Farther sums are also on the way up by the succeeding mails. London bankers apparently find it more profitable to remit their silver to China than to India, as formerly.

THE *Indian Church Gazette* publishes the two following items of clerical news:—"There is every probability that the £10,000, which is being raised in the diocese of Winchester to found an Indian see, will be devoted to a Bishopric in Burmah." A London correspondent writes:—"From the best possible authority I learn that no definite appointment has yet been made to the vacant see of Calcutta, nor at present is any name mooted." Of what use are new Bishoprics when no one will consent to fill one of the old ones?

THE *Poona Observer*, in the course of a long and extraordinary article upon the Bandora Infanticide Case, weeps over Savitree, the woman who strangled the child for Rs. 2:—"The poor old woman was not one of those cunning old midwives who professionally let themselves out on hire, to murder any babe, born or unborn—she was merely a poor garden coolee woman, who not for the two rupees she got, but to save herself from starvation and desolation, obeyed orders and compressed the little neck of a newborn infant, and stuffed a cloth into its mouth—just as she would have killed a mouse." We wonder how many people kill mice by compressing their necks and stuffing a cloth in their mouths!

WE cut the following extract from the Calcutta *Statesman* of Sunday last:—"We heard with deep regret yesterday of the death of a lady who has left a large circle of friends in this city to mourn her loss, Mrs. Kenneth Macdonald, the wife the Rev. K. Macdonald, the well-known missionary of the Free Church of Scotland. The deceased lady was herself a missionary of the highest type, taking a deep practical interest in the work of her Chief, and devoting her great talents and accomplishments to the missionary life. She died of fever on Thursday evening last, after a brief illness, at the well-known residence in Beadon Square, where so many in the city have found a happy and refined Christian home, ever open to them. Mr. Macdonald has the deep sympathy of the community with him in a loss so irreparable to himself and to the Christian Church."

WE find the following items in the Lahore paper:—"The *Tofah-i-Kashmir*, a vernacular paper published at Srinugger, states that during the week ending 15th July, several mounted messengers sent by the Amir of Kashgar from Yarkand [illegible] to receive munitions of war expected from the Sultan of Turkey, and that they had ridden fast and performed the long journey of 40 regular marches in 11 days. Their real object, however, appears to have been to gain intelligence of the course of political events in British and Kashmir territory. The same paper announces that it is rumoured at Pattiala that the Khalifa Syud Mahomed Hussun has been nominated President of a Council of Regency consisting of himself, Sirdar Dewan Boota Sing, Mahomed Namdar Khan, and Chowdry Churrut Sing. If this news is true, Government has at last come to some definite decision in this *questio vexata* which has created so much popular excitement and interest."

WITH reference to the remarks made in the *Indian Public Opinion* lately about the discipline in Bishop Cotton's School at Simla, that paper offers the following explanation:—"From communications made to us since penning the paragraph in re Bishop Cotton's School, we are informed that the words 'since the appointment of the Revd. Mr. Gulliver' ought to be withdrawn as containing an unjust reflection on that gentleman. We are told that the discipline of the school was just as bad in Mr. Slater's time, growing laxer every year, but that Mr. Gulliver, if he has not been able in his short tenure of office to stem the current, has not increased it. We are glad to hear it, and glad to insert this modification of our remarks. Still it is high time with whomsoever the fault may rest, that the masters should look into the management of a school, where the discipline is so lax, a fault which must injure the usefulness of a very important public institution."

CONSIDERABLE stir has been made among the mercantile community, both native and foreign, by the issue of a notification from the Governor of Kanagawa warning the Japanese against taking the notes of the foreign banks established in Yokohama on the plea that there is no sufficient guarantee of their stability. The two banks there which have a note circulation, joined by the Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris, which has no such issue but which equally resented so unjustifiable an attack upon the credit of the foreign banks, immediately retorted with an announcement that from and after Monday, 26th June, they would refuse to receive the notes of any of the Japanese banks. The circulation of these has been considerable, but so little has their stability ever been relied on that they have never been accepted as cash from their customers by the foreign banks unless they had deposits representing the value of the notes. Among the Japanese themselves they have floated to a fair extent, but in default of the publication of any trustworthy accounts the banks which issue them have never secured the confidence of the foreign public.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, writing on the Fuller case, concludes his remarks as follows:—"It would be too extravagant to compare this resolution with Hasting's conduct in Nandkumar's case, but the differences between them are so instructive that I must refer to them. In the latter case Impey received a bribe of money to carry out the law in its severity; in the other case the Government of India endeavoured to warp (with what success will be seen hereafter) the judgments of the whole body of magistrates, in a particular class of cases by a heavey censure and a heavier punishment on one of their body. The great difference between the two cases lies in the motive that prompted the interference, but though our minds may be soothed by the consolation that the motives that dictated the resolution are those of the purest benevolence, still in the act of Government we look to the principle setting aside the sentiment. Putting the most extreme case, would the supreme executive, if it were prosecuting a man for an offence against the State, be justified in dismissing a judge who had acquitted the man, provided that the highest judicial authority had pronounced that such acquittal was correct?"

THERE was a youth of Szechuan, whose irregularities gave great anxiety to his father. The lad was intended for the army, and had already attained the rank of a military *siu tsai*. At length, however, his prospects were quite ruined by his misbehaviour, and his father showed him the door, saying he would have no more of so degenerate a son. The youth cared not a whit, but wandered along until he reached Soochow, where he plunged headlong into all the dissipations with which that city abounds. Having exhausted Soochow, he went on to Wu-chang, where he ran the pace pretty rapidly and eventually with such success that a mandarin, in whose district he had been committing some escapade of unusual extravagance, thought it proper to give him a severe lesson. At first he ordered the scapegrace to be bamboozed; but that gentleman, with an impudent expression, dared him to lay a finger upon him, as he was of military rank. "Very well, then," rejoined the mandarin, coolly, "if I can't whip you I can't lock you up;" and looked up he was accordingly, and remained so for the best part of a year. At length the youth got desperate. None of his friends seemed to care one jot where he was or what was his fate; no help arrived, and so he determined if possible to help himself. He therefore abstained from food for some time, and one morning was found lying on the floor, cold, and stark, and rigid. The mandarin on hearing of his death was rather annoyed, but thought the best thing he could do was to send out for a coffin and bury him, which he ordered to be done. Meanwhile the body was carried outside the yamen and laid carefully in an open place, pending the arrival of the coffin. Next day, however, when the time for burial came, everything had disappeared with the exception of the corpse's boots.

SIOUX CITY has had an astounding number of births this year. In fact the doctors have been so busy in this line of business that only four deaths have occurred since April.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts
Monday, July 24	0 89	0 22	0 6
Previously registered	22 09	26 72	24 65
Total up to date	22 98	26 94	24 71

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Captain Henry presided, and there were also present Dr. Cook, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Sir Frank Souter, and Dr. Blaney.

THE PYDHONIE WELL.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that several tenders had been received from contractors for carrying out the improvements in the Pydhonie well, viz., one from Mr. Maloo Ramjee, Rs. 7,755; another from Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, Rs. 7,396; a third from Mr. Harrison, Rs. 10,027; and a fourth from Hajee Cassum, Rs. 6,578. In the last tender, however, an item had been omitted for which Rs. 100 should be added, so that the amount of that tender should be stated at Rs. 6,678. Mr. Walton's estimate, which had been approved by the Corporation, was Rs. 8,330. Hajee Cassum's tender was considerably the lowest, and as he was a very good contractor, who had done a large amount of work for the Corporation, he (the Commissioner) should recommend that his tender should be accepted. The recommendation was unanimously agreed to.

REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT.

It was resolved on the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner to ask the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 4,050 from the cash balance for the cost of a revision of the assessment, which is required by law to be made this year.

EXTRA REMUNERATION TO THE AUDITORS.

An application was submitted from Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, and Nanabhai Rustomjee Ranina, for extra remuneration on account of the heavy additional work entailed on them by having to audit the weekly statement of accounts in addition to performing the daily concurrent audit.

Mr. Pedder said there was no doubt the auditors' work had been very much increased in consequence of the resolution of the Council to have the weekly statement of accounts audited, and he thought they should be paid, say, Rs. 500 each in addition to the Rs. 2,000 each per annum, for which they engaged to do the work before the weekly audit was added to it. Both gentlemen attended at the office almost every day and were detained there on an average for two hours.

Mr. Raghunath Khote said he was for two years one of the auditors, and knowing what the work was, he thought the additional sum proposed by Mr. Pedder ought to be sanctioned.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Pedder's recommendation was agreed to.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

An application was submitted from Mr. Dorabjee Hoosungjee, asking that the term of his contract for collecting fees on the fair ground, Bandora Slaughter Houses, might be extended to a period of five years.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner, it was resolved that the term of Mr. Hoosungjee's contract should be extended to a period of three years.

THE NEW WATER AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

A resolution of Government, dated July 22nd, 1876, directing Mr. Naylor to draft a Bill providing for the repayment of the new Water Works Loan of 36 lacs, the new surface drainage loan of 6 lacs, the balances of the second 15 lacs loan, and the balance of the Tulsi loan, the Bill to be drafted to come into force on the 1st of November next.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground, required for street improvements:—4 square yards or thereabouts in Butcher Street from Mr. Meya Currim Mahomed bin Jamabhoy at Rs. 20 per yard. 8.05 ditto in Baloo Syrang Street from Mr. Essubjee Adamjee at Rs. 10 ditto, and 6 yards ditto. in Upper Dungaree Road from Mr. Sheik Bolin bin Allamjee at Rs. 20 per yard.

There was no other business of interest before the Council.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the above Association was held on Monday last in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the purpose of continuing the discussion on Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee's recent paper on "The Poverty of India." Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote in the chair.

The Chairman in opening the meeting said that he wished to suggest that the speakers should confine their observations to those points which had been raised by Mr. Dadabhoy, and to the fact and figures contained in his paper. He felt assured that Mr. Dadabhoy had not the slightest intention of in any way casting reflections on the English Government. All men of intelligence must admit the benefits which have been derived from English rule in India—benefits which no other rule could confer. Mr. Dadabhoy had made no comparison between the present Government and the former and earlier native systems of government. What he had done was this—he had studied certain statistics and facts which he found in authoritative reports, and from this study he had made certain deductions, by which he was led to believe that certain peoples had only 40s. per year to provide for themselves all the necessaries of life. If Mr. Dadabhoy had erred in principle or otherwise, no one would be more ready than he to admit his error provided it was clearly proved to him that it was an error. He (the Chairman) concluded by calling on Mr. Collett for his promised paper.

Mr. Collett read a paper in reply to Mr. Dadabhoy's two papers, in which he maintained in opposition to Mr. Dadabhoy that the home charges were not a drain on the resources of the country; that the money was profitably employed in the trade of the country before it ultimately fell into the hands of the Secretary of State; that the annual cost of the home charges was really only about two millions sterling every year; and that the opium duty, which is really paid by the Chinese, contributed 6 millions sterling every year towards paying the home charges. The rest of the paper was confined to showing that there was food enough for the people and that their wages were adequate, and that though the people were poor, the British Government could not be held to be responsible for their poverty. The paper concluded with recommending the better cultivation of the soil; that proper attention should be paid to the study of the arts and sciences and especially to the manufacturing industry of the people; and that there was no occasion to burden ourselves with the miserable forebodings which Mr. Dadabhoy wishes us to entertain.

Mr. W. M. Wood then made some brief remarks and called attention to the fact that Mr. Dadabhoy had included in his calculations the sum allotted for the expenses of the army and other purposes equally essential. He considered the European element in the Government services much too strong—numerically, in fact, they were crowded so much that it acts to their own detriment, and he therefore spoke as much for them as against them in expressing the opinion that they should be reduced in number. He quoted a European author—a Frenchman he thought it was—who, in the 16th century, said that "the worst of the English was, that they never had a good thing but they made it too common." He (Mr. Wood) was not one of those who thought that the mission of England in India was to teach the native how to rule or govern themselves. He looked upon such an idea as absurd and altogether unfounded, and could produce nothing but mistakes and in no way benefit the country. Capital was the main thing wanted in India, and he was sure that there was plenty of it if in the country somewhere." All that they had to do was to find it and seek to have it employed so that might prove beneficial to the country and not be left idle. The capitalists should be stimulated so as to make them adventure their capital. The present drain on the country must continue until the Indian debt was gradually extinguished. The speaker added another condition, the terms of which we failed to catch.

The Chairman then called upon any who were present to add their quota to the discussion, and

Mr. Sinapoorjee Nowrojee said that he was anxious to speak again, but that he could not confine his remarks within the limited space of time allotted—five or seven minutes. A discussion on a theological point had been carried on every Thursday for the last twelve sessions at Sir Xavier's College, and he could not see the object in putting such frivolous restrictions on the present discussion, one in which the interests of the country were the main point.

The Chairman explained that the day was a Hindu holiday, and that they were anxious to bring the meeting to an early close in order that the Hindus present might go home and break their fast.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, who evinced considerable anxiety to read his reply, then rose, and after a few preliminary observations in which he said that he would only ask the meeting for half an hour's attention, said:—

I begin with Mr. Maclean. His remarks consist of violent declamation and criticism proper. With the former I have nothing to do.

He has very much misunderstood my papers. As a first instance:—when he asks me to deduct the exports of India (less the exports from Native States) from my estimate of the production of India, he does not see that my estimate is for the *total production* in India, and that what is exported is not to be deducted therefrom. Besides my estimate is for British India and is not affected in any way by the exports from the Native States.

As a second instance—he calls me to add £15,000,000 for cotton consumed. My estimate of production *includes* all *raw* cotton of British India. The only thing to be added (which is already included in my estimate) is the additional value the raw cotton acquires by the application of industry in the conversion into cloth. Coal and lighting charges that are used in the mills are paid for from and are therefore *included* in the production I have estimated. The only additional value is that of the labour employed. But even if we allowed the whole additional value acquired by raw cotton in its conversion into cloth, what will it be? Mr. Maclean's Guide to Bombay (1875) gives the number of the then working spindles (which is much later than the time of my notes) as about 6 lacs in the whole of India. Taking 6 as per day per spindle and 340 working days in the year, the total quantity of raw cotton consumed will be about 81,300 candies, which, at Rs. 150 per candy amounts to about £1,220,000. The price of cloth is generally about double the price of raw cotton as I have ascertained from the details of 2 or 3 mills of Bombay, so that the whole addition caused by the mills to the value of raw cotton is only nearly £1½ millions, say 1½ millions sterling to leave a wide margin. Then again there are about 200 mills in all India now at work into India worth about £2,500,000 per annum. This, of course, is paid for from the production of the country. The value added to it is its conversion into cloth. Now the cost of weaving is about 25 per cent of the value of yarn, so that the value thus added is about £600,000 or a million to include any contingency, making the total value to be added to the raw production of about £2,500,000. If deduction is made for coal and foreign stores, this amount will be much lessened. Again we know that hand-spinning is much broken down, and there can be but a little quantity of cloth woven out of hand-spun yarn in India. Giving even £500,000 more for that industry, the outside total of addition to the raw produce would come to as a high estimate, £3,000,000 instead of the £15,000,000 which Mr. Maclean asks me to add without giving a single figure for his data. Let him give any reasonable data and I shall gladly modify my figures so far. As a third instance of his misunderstanding my paper—when he asks me to take £5,000,000 for gold and silver ornaments made in this country, he forgets that gold and silver are not produced in this country. All bullion is *imported* and is paid for from the produce of India. It therefore, can add nothing to my estimate of production. The only addition is the industry employed on it to convert it into ornaments. This industry for the ordinary native ornaments will be amply covered by taking on an average an eighth of the value of the metal, which will give about £625,000 or say three quarters of a million sterling or even a million while Mr. Maclean wants me to take £5,000,000.

As a fourth instance—while Mr. Maclean tells me erroneously to add £15,000,000 and £5,000,000 when there should be hardly one fifth of these amounts, he does not see that I have actually allowed in my paper for all manufacturing industrial value, to be added to that of raw produce as £17,000,000 (page 11-12). And further for any omissions £30,000,000 more (page 12).

These four instances, I think, would be enough to show the character of Mr. Maclean's criticism, and I pass over several other similar and other mistakes and misstatements. I come to what is considered as his most pointed and most powerful argument, but which, in reality, is all moonshine. After contradicting flatly in my paper, his assertion that the exports of the United States were in excess of imports, I had said that I had no reliable figures for three years after 1869. To this he replies:—"here they are," and he gives them as follows. I quote his own words.

"Mr. Dadabhai says he cannot get 'authentic figures' of American trade for a later year than 1869—Here they are for him:—

Imports.	Merchandise and bullion £	Exports.	Merchandise and bullion £
1860	87,627,917	1869	99,339,735
1870	97,779,351	1870	117,534,993
1871	112,552,770	1871	138,084,908
1872	117,250,899	1872	128,337,183
1873	132,709,295	1873	142,340,730
1874	119,173,249	1874	130,582,689
	£667,085,481		£756,111,238

The excess of exports over imports for the six years is, therefore, 89 millions sterling, giving a yearly average of nearly 15 millions against only 11½ for India. The explanation of the deficit in imports in the case of the United States is, of course, similar to that which accounts for so much of the Indian deficit. The United States form a favourite field for investment of English capital, the interest of which is paid by America in the form of exports of produce. Yet we never heard an American citizen complain that his country was being drained of its wealth for the benefit of foreigners. He is only anxious to borrow as much English capital as he can, knowing that invested in reproductive works, it will repay him a hundred-fold the paltry rate of interest he has to send abroad."

To these remarks of Mr. Maclean I reply that he is as utterly wrong *now* as he was *before*. When he first made the mistake which I have pointed out in my paper, there was some excuse for him,—that he was misled by what was supposed to be a book made up from authoritative statements,—but after I flatly contradicted him once, it was his duty to ascertain whether my contradiction was correct, and if so not to follow the same blind guide again. He did nothing of the kind, and his conduct now was quite inexcusable in dealing recklessly with such important matters. He has taken his figures from the Statesman's year Book. This book has made curious mistakes. It has *included* bullion in the figures for exports of "Merchandise" and *again* given bullion *separately*; and it has *not* converted the "*currency*" value of exports of "domestic produce" from the Atlantic ports, into gold. These two and some such other mistakes render this books figures for the years taken by Mr. Maclean utterly wrong. I give the following illustration of these mistakes in the figures for the year ending 30th June 1871. The correct official(a) figures are:—

RE-EXPORTS.
(gold value.)

Merchandise	Gold and Silver.	Total.
$ 14,421,270	$ 14,038,029	$ 28,459,899

EXPORTS.

Merchandise		Specie and bullion Gold Value.		Total.
from Atlantic Ports.	from Pacific Ports.	from Atlantic Ports.	from Pacific Ports.	Mixed Value.
Currency Value.	Gold Value.			
$ 404,300,771 equal to Gold Value.	$ 13,712,624	$ 76,187,027	$ 8,318,229	$ 562,518,651 equal to Gold Value
		Total.		$
$ 414,826,893	$ 13,712,624			$ 513,044,273

TOTAL EXPORTS.

Domestic Exports, (Gold Value)	Re-exports, (Gold Value)	Total, Gold Value.
$ 513,044,273	$ 28,459,899	$ 541,504,172

Now, instead of the above correct official figures of dlrs. 541,504,172 as the *total* exports from the United States (including bullion), the Statesman's book makes "Merchandise" dlrs. 590, 978,559 and bullion dlrs. 98,441,989, which I find to be made up as follows:—It takes from the official returns *total mixed* value of domestic exports, dlrs. 562,518,651 and then adds to it the *total* re-exports dlrs. 284,59,899 and makes the addition of these two figures as the total for "Merchandise," *viz*, dlrs. 590,978,550. It will be now seen by a comparison of these figures with the official ones, that the "currency" value of the domestic exports from the Atlantic ports is not converted into gold, and that though in the two official totals of dlrs. 562,518,651 and dlrs. 28,459,899 bullion is *already included*, the total of these in the Statesman's book is given for "Merchandise" alone, and a further statement is given for bullion as dlrs. 98,441,989 made up nearly of dlrs. 84,505,256 of domestic exports and dlrs. 14,038,629 of re-exports.

Mr. Maclean takes the total dlrs. 590, 978,550 of "Merchandise" (which *already includes* bullion) and bullion *over again* dlrs. 98,543,885 and makes the exports dlrs. 689,420,539 or £138,084,908. It will thus be seen that Mr. Maclean's figure for 1871 contains bullion to the extent of dlrs 98,543,885 or £19,889,193 taken *twice* and the "*currency*" value of domestic produce exported from the Atlantic ports is not converted into gold value, making a further error of dlrs. 49,474,378; or the total error in Mr. Maclean's figure for exports for 1871 alone is dlrs 98,543,885 *plus* 49,474,378=dlrs. 148,018,263, or nearly £31,000,000 sterling at 50d per dlr.

I take 50d per dlr, as the Parliamentary Returns for foreign States No. XII. has taken this rate of Exchange.

Mr. Maclean has given the figures for 6 years. I am not able to verify the figure for 1874, but I give a comparison of the official correct figures and Mr. Maclean's figures for the years ending June 1869 to 1873.

The Statesman's book's wrong figures.

Years ending June.	Imports. Mer.	Imports. Bullion.	Exports. Merchandise.	Exports. Bullion.
	$	$	$	$
1869	417,506,379	19,807,876	439,134,529	57,138,380
1870	462,377,587	26,419,179	520,519,309	58,158,698
1871	641,483,774	21,270,024	690,978,560	98,441,989
1872	572,510,304	13,743 689	561,826,381	79,377,534
1873	642,030,539	21,480,937	626,596,077	84,693,574
	2,635,918,583	102,721,705	2,748,635,839	378,222,143
Add..	102,721,705		378,222,143	
Total..	2,738,640,288	Imports.	3,126,257,982	Total Exports.
			2,738,640,288	deduct Imports.
			387,617,694	Excess of Exports.

Official correct figures. (b.)

Years ending June.	Imports Including bullion. gold value.	Exports Including bullion. gold value. Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1869	437,314,255	318,082,663	25,173,414	
1870	432,377,587	420,500,275	30,427,155	
1871	541,633,708	512,302,267	28,459,899	
1872	640,338,706	501,285,371	22,769,749	
1873	663,617,147	578,938,985	28,149,511	
Total Imports	2,745,141,403	2,331,609,561	134,979,732	2,466,589,293
Deduct Exports	2,466,589,293			
Excess of *Imports*	278,552,110			

Mr. Maclean's total error for the 5 years 1869 to 73 is therefore dlrs. 278,552,110 *plus* 387,617,694=dlrs. 666,169,804=£138,785,000 at 50d. per dlrs.; or dlr. 133,233,961=£27,757,000 per annum.

In making, however, a comparison between the trade returns of India and the United States, there is one important matter to be considered, and which when taken into account, as it ought to be, the Imports of the United States will be some 16 per cent. more than they are above shewn to be. In India the exports are declared at the value at the ports of exports. It is the same with the United States. The Imports in India are declared at the "*wholesale cash price* less trade discount" (c) at the *Port of Import*, which means the value at the foreign port of export, plus freight, insurance and other charges at the Indian port of import and also plus 10 per cent. for profits. This is the principle on which the imports are declared in the Custom Houses in India, when the tariff value is not already fixed, or the Market price not agreed upon by the importer and the Custom House. But in the case of the United States the declared value (*d*) of imports is only the value declared at the *foreign port* from which the merchandise was *exported*, which means, *without* adding the cost of freight, insurance and other charges and 10 per cent profits. Now Mr. Edward Young, the "Chief of the bureau of statistics, treasury Department" of the United States calculates 6 per cent (*e*) as representing the freight from foreign ports of America.

This 6 per cent for freight (without taking the further additional charges for insurance, commission, &c., into account) together with the 10 per cent as calculated in India for declaration for imports, makes it necessary to add 16 per cent to the imports, of the United States, before the actual excess of imports of the United States on the principle adopted in India, can be ascertained and compared with that of India. In that case the actual excess of imports that over exports in the United States will be dlrs. 717,774,734,=£149,536,403(*f*) for the 5 years 1869 to 1873 or dlrs. 143,554,947=£29,997,280 per annum. Thus the correct result about the United States, (on the principle of the Indian Custom House) is that instead of there being an excess of exports of 15 millions sterling per annum, there is actually an excess of *imports* of *double* that amount or nearly 30 millions sterling, thus making a difference between Mr. Maclean's and the correct figures of nearly 45 millions sterling per annum.

Nowhere will Mr. Maclean's recklessness what does he come to. He clearly admits my most important statements. He says:—

"It has been estimated that the amount of the annual savings of Englishmen connected with India, which are thus transmitted home, cannot be less than £20,000,000, and we should be inclined to place it at a *very much higher figure*" (*g*)

Again:—"To decrease these (home remittances) by clipping establishments or rather reframing on an economical basis *by never employing other than natives of this country* except when good policy and public convenience demand it, and if possible by establishing some check on the extravagant follies of the Secretary of State, should be the task of the Indian Government."

This is just what I say, that there is an enormous transfer of the wealth of this country to England, and the remedy is the employment of natives only, beyond the exigencies of the British rule. But for this single circumstance, his remarks about the United States would apply to India perfectly well, viz:—"He (the American) is only anxious to borrow as much English capital as he can, knowing that invested in reproductive works, it will repay him a hundred fold the paltry rate of interest he has to send abroad."

The Indian will do *just the same*, but Mr. Maclean blinded by his blind patriotism does not see, that that is just the difficulty; that while the American derives *the full benefit* of what he borrows, the Indian borrowing with one hand has to give the money away to England with the other hand in these "home remittances" of Englishmen and "home charges" getting for himself the *burden* only of the debt. The very idea of comparing the circumstances and condition of the United States and India as being similar, is simply absurd, for which another reason will be given further on. When Mr. Maclean has digested the figures I have given above, there will be time enough to discuss whether even if the United States exported more than it imported for any particular period or periods "there will be anything at all similar to India's case. The fact is there is no such similarity except the interest paid on loans for reproductive works.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee brought the meeting to a close.

A number of printed propositions were then distributed, which the Chairman said would serve to elucidate Mr. Dadabhoy's paper. Pressure of space prevents our giving these propositions.

(a) Monthly Reports on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, by Edward Young, Ph. D. Chief of the Bureau of statistics for the year ending 30th June 1871, page 383.

(b) Monthly Reports on Commerce and Navigation of the United States by Edward Young, Ph. D. Chief of the Bureau of statistics for the year ending 30th June 1874, page 177.

(c) Customs Act (6) of 1863, Section 180, also inquiry at the Customs house gave 10 per cent. to be added on the Importer's Invoice, or 20 per cent. on the Manufacturer's Invoice.

(d) Annual Report of Commerce and Navigation 1873, says, page 3 "Import entries: sworn specie values at foreign places of export."

(e) Monthly reports for the year ending 30th June 1874 page 352. "The value of the import of Merchandise, as presented in the first table being those at the ports of shipment, it will be proper to establish the amount of freights to the several ports of the United States, . . . it is believed that 6 per cent on the total value of import is an estimate of approximate accuracy."

(*f*) Total imports...dlrs. 2,745,141,403
add 16 per cent .. 439,222,624
3,184,364,027
deduct exports. 2,466,589,293
excess of imports dlrs. 717,774,734 at 50d for 5 years =£149,536,403
average per annum. dlrs. 143,554,947 at 50d £29,997,280

(*g*) Italics are mine.

THE DISTURBANCES IN THE PALITANA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORT.)

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

SONGHUR, 17TH JULY.

In my last letter I alluded to an incident brought to light during the examination of one of the prisoners by the Court, viz.:—that he (the prisoner) had, as he said, after being captured, been wounded and otherwise illtreated by his captors. It appears that after the case was adjourned, and after I had left the Court on Saturday, his Honour rather warmly rebuked the Thakore's officials engaged in the case for having concealed the circumstance from him. This morning, Mr. Payne, who was not present at the time, but was informed of the matter later, offered an explanation both of the alleged concealment and of the occurrence. With regard to the last point, he produced a deposition of the sowar who inflicted the wound, taken before a Palitana official, in which he said the prisoner was cut before he was taken, and in the process of his capture. The prisoner, it will be remembered, said he was cut after he was captured and while his hands were bound. A summons was applied for by Mr. Payne, at the opening of the Court to-day, against a man named Runchord Jaishunker,—who is the author of the pamphlet I alluded to a few days ago,—for defamation. It appears that on the occasion when his Honour spoke to the Palitana officials about the matter previously referred to, this man favoured the Court with certain allegations against the character of the Thakore as ruler of the province, which Mr. Payne described as exceedingly defamatory and malicious. The summons was granted. Four of the prisoners were set at liberty during the day, the charges being withdrawn by Mr. Payne on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against them to warrant conviction.

At the sitting of the Court this morning,

Mr. Payne said he wished to apply to his Honour, as Assistant Political Agent, for a summons against a man named Runchord Jaishunker for defamation. He was instructed that after the adjournment of the case on Saturday this man made some statements in Court of an exceedingly defamatory and malicious character against the Thakore. It seemed to him an unheard of thing that such statements should be allowed to be made in a Court of Justice.

His Honour said he remembered the circumstance. He thought the man was a little out of his mind.

Mr. Payne said he did not know whether that was the case or not, but at any rate there was a degree of method in his madness. He understood this man went about with a printed pamphlet, which had been alluded to in a public newspaper as being distributed in the province, and which contained a number of allegations against the Thakore Sahib regarding the government of his district. He was not aware whether the man was himself the author of these allegations, or whether they were put forward by interested parties, who paid him to traduce the Thakore. Whether the man responsible or not for his actions, he did not know, but he was informed that he made certain statements to the Court which were extremely improper, and at any rate it was a very great pity that he should be allowed to come into a Court of Justice and make statements which were evidently intended to gratify the feelings of others who were present.

His Honour granted the summons, and said he should have taken notice of the matter at the time had not the man appeared eccentric.

Mr. Payne said he also wished to make a statement with regard to the allegation made by prisoner No. 16 when he was examined by his Honour on Saturday. He understood the man's statement took His Honour by surprise, he not having been informed in his capacity of Political Assistant that the prisoner was wounded while being or after he was captured, and also that after the adjournment of the case on Saturday His Honour had expressed some dissatisfaction that the circumstance had not been brought to his notice. Mr. Payne had considered it due both to the Court and the Thakore Sahib that inquiry should be made, and he requested those who were instructing him to make every inquiry into the matter. He understood that no written report was made of the matter to His Honour, and while he was told that His Honour had been informed of the circumstance of this man being wounded, it was quite possible that those who were said to have informed him were mistaken in consequence of the anxiety and trouble which followed the outbreaks. It was possible also, that His Honour might have forgotten the circumstance. No doubt, however, if His Honour was satisfied that he had not been informed, there was very reasonable ground for expressing some feeling on the subject. His Honour said that might be, he was instructed that no sort of blame could be imputed to the Thakore Sahib in the matter.

His Honour—Certainly not to the Thakore himself.

Mr. Payne said he understood the prisoner was kept with the other wounded man and with all the prisoners in the case at Palitana, and examined by Dr. Carter, as well as by the Palitana doctor, and he was also seen by the agency doctor, Appajee. He thought it could not be said or suggested that there was any desire on the part of those who were acting for the Thakore Sahib to keep the matter back. He was instructed that an inquiry had been made into the matter by orders of the Thakore, and the depositions of Dr. Charo, the man who inflicted the wound, and Currim, the jemadar, were taken, from which, if their statements were true, it appeared no blame could be attached to them, the wound having been inflicted while the prisoner was escaping, and in the endeavour to capture him. He would submit that it was not altogether surprising that something of the kind should take place during the existence of the feelings of exasperation which must have been aroused by the occurrences in the village on the previous day. He would submit, too, that statements of the prisoners, considering their position, should be received with caution.

His Honour said he was very glad Mr. Payne had made the explanation. He was taken aback when the prisoner pointed out his wound, and at first he thought it was an imposition, but when he found there was no doubt the man was wounded, it appeared him a very curious circumstance that none of the doctors should have mentioned his name. The agency doctor himself made a formal report, and did not mention the name of the prisoner as being among the wounded, and neither the superintendent or assistant of the dispensary who were both examined had mentioned him. He thought it proper to bring the matter to the notice of the Thakore, though, of course, he was not responsible, but he (Captain Hunter) did not wish that the reflection which the prisoner's statement brought upon the officials concerned should remain unexplained. He was very glad Mr. Payne had explained it in

his answer to "Marian Dryn," who, possibly being divided in her opinion between cold cream on the one hand, and an oatmeal poultice on the other, has applied to him to resolve her doubts. In most cases, "Marian Dryn" is assured, the more simply persons live, the better is their health, and consequently their complexion. "Rich gravies and stimulants in all forms should be very sparing ly used; outdoor exercise and plenty of fresh air and bathing will preserve a youthful appearance longer than anything else." What sort of effect would be produced on a youthful appearance by outdoor exercise and bathing during the day, and oatmeal poultice and cold cream at night, we are not told. Evidently, however, the art of managing the complexion has not yet become an exact science. Indeed, more than one editor confesses his inability to suggest any method by which "superfluous hairs" can be removed with ease and comfort. The editor of the *Young Ladies' Journal* somewhat diffidently suggests the application of a fluid which he describes as a "dipilitory," but he candidly confesses his conviction that none of these prescriptions are altogether satisfactory. Perhaps, under such circumstances, the Knoore Whiskey might have an effect, for, although the same editor informs "Helen" that he has never heard of whiskey being rubbed on the face, it is yet within the bounds of possibility that whiskey may be a "dipilitory," and it would probably do less harm if rubbed on the face than if taken internally. A number of young ladies are sorely troubled about their teeth, although it is interesting to notice that the teeth hold quite a secondary position to the hair. They are advised in most cases to use camphorated chalk, although one or two of the editors incline towards powdered charcoal. The greatest difficulty of all appears to be caused by an insidious enemy to female beauty, euphemistically designated as "black specks on the nose," but which another editor somewhat more bluntly designates as "skin maggots." The editor of the *Young Ladies' Journal* has heard that the best way of extirpating these invaders is to "wash the nose with gin, and to leave it to dry in the air." The editor of the *London Reader* is somewhat sounder on this point, his view being that "the best cosmetics are soap and water, a coarse towel, and plenty of exercise." There are some evils, however, to which even these remedies are unequal, and the *Young Ladies Journal* frankly owns that in "does not know of anything to prevent the face from perspiring whilst dancing."

What may be called the etiquette of courtship is another matter upon which the opinion of the editor is habitually taken. "Ellen" hesitates between accepting the offers of two suitors, and her philosopher and guide, having had all the circumstances laid before him, advises her that one of the two is the more eligible." Another correspondent wants to know whether it is "proper" or not for a young lady to write love-letters to a young gentleman, and is solemnly admonished that, "without an engagement, such a course is most improper and indiscreet." "Nellie" is told that a young lady ought not to set herself pointedly to work to win a young gentleman's affections. "She must not let him see that he has made any impression upon her heart." "Bella" is more sternly dealt with. A gentleman has corresponded with her for a year, expressing deep affection, and has then abruptly proposed the discontinuance of the correspondence. "Bella" wants to know whether she ought "to let him alone"—a somewhat significant phrase. The editor's opinion is that if she has corresponded with him for a whole year without being engaged to him, she has done "a very indelicate thing." It is difficult to say what is or what is not an indelicate thing when young ladies consult by the penny post an anonymous gentleman as to the maggots in their nose, and the precise period of the day at which they had best take a little cooling medicine. "M. E." is even more candid than her companions. Apparently, she has written to ask whether it is or is not a proper proceeding on her part to sit in the dark with her "young man" and kiss her while he smokes his pipe. The opinion of the editor of the *London Reader* on this knotty point is eminently judicious. With a gravity worthy of Eunuby, he opines that "if the young lady did not like the kisses very much she would not allow them to be given," and that if she does not like the tobacco she had better object to it. Somewhat more questionable advice is given to "Nellie," who is told that "a good deal depends upon a girl's disposition and character," but that seventeen is "not too young to be engaged, as a rule." "Nellie" is also informed that up to twenty-five her eyelashes may be clipped with advantage, but after that they should be "only just tipped." The delicate distinction between clipping the eyelashes and only just tipping them shows the attention which the editor of the *London Journal* bestows upon his especial subjects.

When a young lady damps her hair with beer to make it curl, and rubs her nose with gin to extirpate maggots, and takes editori l advice as to the age at which she may safely be engaged, and the propriety of allowing her admirer to sit with her in the dark, and divide his attentions between herself and his pipe, we may safely conclude that she has an ambition to adopt the manners and habits of what is known as good society. We are consequently not surprised to find that "Caradoc" wants to know whether it is a breach of etiquette for a young gentleman to kiss his hat when meeting a young lady in the street, to whom he has not been introduced, but who has occupied the same pew with him for eighteen months." The editor of the *London Journal* is of opinion that cotenancy of a pew "forms in itself no ground whatever for an introduction." We are indebted to the same eminent authority for the information that "the highest and most refined facial beauty is to be found, as a rule, in the English women of the upper class." If so, we can only presume that English women of the upper class do not damp their hair with beer, or plaster their face with oatmeal and cold cream. It forther appears, on the authority of the *Young Ladies' Journal*, that "young ladies, as a rule, are very much given to affect" to have their initials embossed on their notepaper and envelopes." What they do when they cannot afford it we are not told, but it seems that in good society sixteen is considered a rather young for a lady to appear at a public ball. From another eminent authority we gather that in fashionable society it is the practice to eat fish with a silver knife, but that "an ordinary fork, with the aid of a piece of bread, is customarily used in the very best circles in London."

We commend some of these difficult problems to Mrs. Lynn Linton's notice, in the assurance that she will give them the consideration which they deserve. It is gratifying to know that there are some young ladies, at least, who, instead of aping the ways of men and disgracing their sex by appearing upon public platforms, are content to grace the hearth and add a brightness to the home by devoting themselves, with the valuable aid of their especial editor, to the decorous arrangement of their hair, and the successful extirpation of the black specks on their noses.

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Ellwood's Regulation, lined with silk		13	0
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FELT HATS.

Christy's Hard Crown		7	0
Do. Soft Crown		6	8
Ellwood's Hard Crown		7	0
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The Duke of Edinburgh (a Fashionable Round Crown)		7	0
Do. do. do.		6	8
The Earl, White Round Crown		6	0
The Cabinet, Black High Crown		5	8
Drab Shell		9	0

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THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875 has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age at Entry.	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	" 1,000	" 36 15 0	" 84 1 0
40	" 1,000	" 47 5 0	" 92 9 0
50	" 1,000	" 65 15 0	" 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

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